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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915. — SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4148

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS	
96° Centrifugals N. Y. Per lb. Per ton.	Cents Dollars
Price, Hawaiian basis	4.64 \$92.80
Last previous quotation	4.88 \$97.60

LATIN AMERICA WILL BE ASKED TO CONFER OVER MEXICAN CRISIS

President Wilson's 'Next Step' Is To Seek Cooperation of Sister Republics in South To Put End to Strife Below Border

'A. B. C.' AMBASSADORS FAVORED ADVISERS

Object of Plan Is To Show Central and South America 'Colossus of North' Has No Desire to Engender Distrust By Act

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, August 3.—The "next step" which it was announced the United States would take this week looking to the pacification of Mexico will be to call into conference and seek the cooperation of the sister republics of Central and South America.

This action follows the precedent established when the "A. B. C." ambassadors were invited to mediate between Huerta and the United States, after the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

Will Repeat Precedent

The President then was anxious to better the relations of the United States with all the South American and particularly the Central American republics, which always have looked with grave distrust on any display of force made by the "Colossus of the North" against the weaker governments of the South. Now that it appears as if it might be necessary again to employ force, the same line of reasoning is followed.

Six Nations Considered

Argentina, Brazil and Chile were the nations joining in the A. B. C. mediation. The same nations will participate in the coming conference, but Bolivia, Guatemala and Uruguay also will be invited to take part.

In spite of alarming reports from Chihuahua and other cities of Northern Mexico where General Villa is still in control, it is not yet confirmed that he actually has put to death any foreign merchants, from whom he demanded forced loans, but he is doing the next most injurious thing to them he can—confiscating their stocks and driving them out of the country on the pretence that their prices are extortionate.

Shopkeepers Exiled

The depreciation of Mexican scrip is such that any sale made is bound to be quoted in extravagant figures, but the value of all paper currency is sheer speculation and the merchants say they ask no more than is demanded of them from others. The vanguard of exiled shopkeepers arrived at Juarez, just across the border from El Paso last night, escorted by a guard of Villistas.

General Guzman, one of Villa's commanders, who escaped to Juarez with his life, reports that his forces have mutilated and imprisoned their officers, after which they declared their allegiance to Carranza.

Famine Grows Worse

In spite of the fact that the First Chief now holds Mexico City again reports to the Red Cross Relief Board here are that the famine in the capital is growing worse and that deaths from starvation have occurred. The famished populace is eating mules, when it can steal them, in addition to stray cats and dogs.

Goethals Plans to Retire From Active Service

Builder of Panama Canal Will Resign As Governor-General of Zone and Quit Army

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PANAMA, August 3.—It is learned on the highest authority that Major-General Goethals will resign shortly as Governor-General of the Canal Zone and will apply to the secretary of war for permission to retire from the army. General Goethals is fifty-seven years old, seven years under the age of compulsory retirement. His reasons for wishing to return to private life are not given.

Ostensibly on vacation leave, but actually for a conference with the Administration in Washington, General Goethals is leaving the zone today. His order from the war department calls for his presence in Washington, and he has been informed indirectly that his advice is desired at the coming conference on the reorganization of the army to be held shortly, as well as on the strength of the forces that should be allotted for the protection of the Canal, their disposition and what provisions should be made for their housing.

It is understood that his views coincide with those held by General Edwards, commanding the United States troops now stationed in the Zone.

BRITAIN INSISTS UPON ITS RIGHTS

Declares Orders-in-Council Follow American Precedent—Germany Obstinate

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, August 3.—The British supplemental note, which addresses itself only to the general principles raised in the American protest against the British orders-in-council and leaves for later discussion the details of specific cases, defends the rights of the Allies to suppress trade between their enemies and neutrals, as well as commerce through adjacent countries.

For precedent, the British note cites the action of the United States in declaring and later establishing the principle of the "continuous voyage" under which a blockade of the Bermudas, British islands, was established by the warships of the Union, acting on the knowledge that goods carried by British vessels from the United Kingdom to Nassau were in reality consigned to ports of the Confederacy.

At Nassau they were transhipped on fast blockade runners which made a dash for Southern ports. This doctrine, Great Britain at first contested and later acquiesced in, and the British Foreign office now seeks to establish an identity with its own course in dealing with Germany.

In the second place, the note contends that an actual blockade of the German North Sea does exist, regardless of orders-in-council.

In the third place, it answers the "avenue of the United States by declaring that the orders-in-council comply with international law, new applications of which, suitable to changing conditions, have been made in the past and will be made in the future.

Germany Stands Ground

The state department also received from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador yesterday, a reply to the American note demanding damages for the loss of the American ship Wm. P. Frye, sunk by the German commerce destroyer Kromprinz Wilhelm. The Frye carried Oregon wheat for the United Kingdom. Germany still contends that the cargo was contraband and that she had a right to destroy it and the vessel carrying it.

JEATH CLAIMS FATHER OF RED CROSS WORKER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, August 3.—William Jarvis Boardman, father of Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the American Red Cross National Relief Board, died here today.

French Infantrymen Operating Machine-Gun



Loafing Hour For Troops in French Trenches



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS ORIENTAL TRADE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, August 3.—The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has ordered an investigation of the market for American made wearing apparel in China, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements. It is hoped to obtain in the Far East a market for American manufacturers hitherto held by Europe. Special Agent Sims of the department force will sail for Yokohama soon to report on the possibilities. Japan is known to be looking over the field already.

FRENCH APOLOGIZE FOR BOMBARDMENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ATHENS, August 3.—The French naval authorities in the Dardanelles have offered a prompt apology for the act of the French cruiser Kleber in bombarding a small Greek colony at Castellorizo, an island in the Northern Aegean Sea. The damage was confined to the destruction of a church; there was no casualties. The local authorities promptly put out to the cruiser and protested energetically. The French commander was surprised to learn that the island was in Greek occupation, explaining that he thought the hill at which he had directed his fire was a Turkish station communicating with the mainland.

OPPRESSIVE HEAT WAVE SWEEPS ATLANTIC COAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—An unusually oppressive heat wave is stifling the northern Atlantic coast. Although the thermometer only climbed to ninety yesterday the humidity recorded was 83. Fifteen deaths and numberless prostrations showed how unendurable it was. Thousands fled to the Jersey beaches.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
New York, August 3.—Four deaths and many prostrations from heat and high humidity were reported to the police here yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPLE VISITED BY A DISASTROUS FIRE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 2.—A report has come from Athens that a disastrous fire in Constantinople destroyed 3000 buildings. Among the buildings burned was the German military hospital. The cause of the fire is not stated.

ITALIANS TAKE MANY AUSTRIAN PRISONERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 2.—Italy's winning campaign in the Trieste district has resulted in the capture recently of 17,000 Austrian prisoners, according to reports received in London from the Italian authorities. The Italians are said to be making a steady advance toward the city of Trieste.

HUDSON QUICKSANDS CLAIM THREE LIVES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
HUDSON, New York, August 3.—Three persons were killed and eight injured yesterday near here in an accident unparalleled in the history of the Hudson Valley. The power plant of the Knickerbocker Cement Company at Greenport, which stands at the river's edge on a wide flat, collapsed and is gradually disappearing in the quicksands that lie under it. The plant and three acres of ground surrounding it already have sunk thirty feet.

WELSH MINERS' UNION FINALLY COMPROMISES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 3.—The abolition of the maximum wage rate, the payment of six hours for five actually worked by the all-night men and one-dollar and a quarter a day for the surface workmen are the principal points in an agreement to last during the war made between the government board of trade and delegates of the Welsh Miners' Union, which does away with the possibility of a strike of 200,000 men and the tying up of the production of the coal for the navy. Although granting advance, the agreement was not accepted without opposition, as the vote of the union delegates stood only 123 for accepting against 112 noes. To prevent a disastrous strike, the board of trade had deliberately intervened between men and owners.

Empress Turns Back at Gates Of Prized City

Kaiserin Will Not Accompany Wilhelm On Triumphal Entry of Polish Capital

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 3.—Advice from the eastern front yesterday show that the Russians are still holding back the advance of von Mackensen from the south, along the Bug River, while the attempt of von Hindenburg in the north to throw his forces across the Warsaw-Brest-Litovsk railroad have been consistently frustrated. According to advices from Geneva his offensive has been incredibly costly. In addition to losses of 105,000 already reported, the Tribune's correspondent at Innsbruck telegraphs that in the last two days 40,000 more have been sacrificed.

Warsaw Nearly Stripped

At Warsaw itself the situation remains practically unchanged. The Russians still hold the city, and their preparations for a final evacuation continue. The newspapers have suspended publication and the cost of provisions is rising rapidly. Most of the stores and all the ammunition except that immediately needed have been removed, but a garrison remains.

Arrangements are being made for a transfer of authority from the Russian to a Polish civil government, which the Germans will find seated when they march in.

From Petrograd comes word that the first act of the Germans on taking possession of Windan, in the Baltic provinces, was to impose a fine of \$25,000, to be worked out by the inhabitants on the farms and in building bridges and roads.

Empress Abandons Triumph

The Kaiserin has for reasons unknown abandoned the proposed triumphal entry into Warsaw beside the Kaiser. She left the front yesterday for Berlin.

Count de Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, who is now in Petrograd, has informed his government that there is no reason for Russia to feel any discontent with the progress the Allies are making in their western campaign.

GERMANY COUNTS CAPTIVES OF WAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, August 2.—The Teutonic Allies' success in the great war in the subject of an official statement issued here as a resume of the first year of war.

The figures show that the total number of prisoners taken in the Galician campaigns is 1,005,412, and in Poland 340,000.

Germany occupies most of Belgium, a large part of France and a large part of Russia. Only in Alsace are there hostile soldiers on German soil.

CRISIS STILL ACUTE IN JAPANESE CABINET

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
TOKYO, August 2.—Developments in the cabinet crisis indicate that the complete dissolution of the Count Okuma cabinet depends upon the success of the attempts to oust Baron Kato, minister of foreign affairs. Kato has been under severe criticism for his course in the China-Japanese negotiations. Meanwhile a new party is being organized with Baron S. Goto as its central figure. He was formerly a leader of the Doshikai party but is now strongly anti-government and is preparing to launch a concerted movement against the Okuma cabinet.

FRENCH COMMISSION CHARGES ATROCITIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, August 2.—The Payelle commission, instructed to look into reports of German atrocities, has made public its findings. The commission reports securing evidence that the Germans used prisoners as shields to save themselves from hostile fire, split their bullets to make more horrible wounds, bombarded ambulances, massacred prisoners and imprisoned surgeons at work on the battle fields among the wounded.

RAIDS BY WASPS OF GERMAN AND BRITISH RESULT IN HEAVY TOLLS

Threading Mine-infested Narrows of Dardanelles, Submarine Dashes Into Golden Horn Through Sea of Marmora

MAKES UNDER-WATER AND SURFACE ATTACKS

Shipping Torpedoed and Troop Train Shelled With Rapid-Fire Gun—Teutons Sink British Ships With Great Loss of Life

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 3.—British submarines were active yesterday in the North Sea, the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora against the Germans and Turks; and German submarines were active in the North Sea and off the north coast of France against the British. British losses were all mercantile; losses of the Teutonic Allies were all military.

Threading the mine-infested narrows of the Dardanelles, a British submarine of the latest type, equipped like the Germans with surface guns, penetrated the Sea of Marmora and did much damage.

Sensational Attacks Made

Cruising into the Golden Horn itself, the submarine torpedoed a number of lighters, in government for the transport of military supplies, as they lay at the piers of Constantinople. Rising again in the Dardanelles, the commander uncovered his disappearing rapid-fire and shelled a passing troop train, shattering a number of cars packed with soldiers.

Then he attacked, still on the surface, Turkish sailing craft carrying supplies down the straits to military bases. His report says that he did "considerable damage to shipping," but apparently none of the Turkish craft was sunk.

Also Sinks Gunboat

A Turkish gunboat sighted and pursued him, firing as she gave chase. He dived and launched a torpedo against her. Although he did not rise again to verify his aim, he reported that he believed the gunboat had been sunk.

In the Baltic, a German transport carrying troops to the shore of Courland to aid in the invasion of Poland, was sent to the bottom by a British submarine.

In the North Sea, off the German coast, a British submarine sank a German destroyer of the class G-196, which are vessels carrying a complement of eighty men and developing a speed of between thirty and thirty-two knots.

Three Merchantmen Sunk

Three British merchantmen were torpedoed with heavy loss of life. The Clintonia, of 2440 tons, which has been plying between Marseilles and ports of the United Kingdom, was sent to the bottom without warning. Eleven of the crew were killed outright by the force of the explosion and fifteen injured. Fifty-four reached the French port of Brest. They reported that a boatload of their shipmates had been encountered on the battle fields among the wounded.

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